

**B2 经典外刊阅读**  
**阅读填空题一网打尽**

## 填空题类型

- 在我们现阶段众多应试考试当中（如中高考、四六级、考研、专四专八），完形填空和选词填空这一类题目出现的非常频繁，可是很多同学的老大难，常常是题都做到最后了还是觉得云里雾里不明白文章究竟在说什么。有的同学一见到这一类的题目甚至有产生一种抗拒的感觉。
- 而在许多国际标准化考试当中，比如雅思考试，填空题的范围则更加广泛，出题方式也更加灵活，也是阅读类考试中的一个重要组成部分。
- 本节我们将重点放在国内类考试上，帮助大家攻克这一类问题。希望同学们经过学习和练习，以后遇到此类题目都能迎刃而解。

# 填空题目攻略（国内考试类）

## 题型特点

- 填空类题目（国内考试类）包括完形填空和选词填空，是介于单项选择和阅读理解之前的一种题型，旨在考察学生对语言的综合运用能力。完形填空类题目一般设20处空白，每处空白要求学生从文下所给的四个选项中选择一个最佳选项作为答案。而选词填空类题目一般设置10处空白，需从所给的10-15个词中选出对应的词语并用其适当形式填空。答题过程中需尽可能地利用短文中上下文中出现过的信息词、信息句去猜测推断意思，理解线索，弄清句与句之间、段落与段落之间的联系，从而达到全面理解整篇文章、进而找到最佳选项，使补全后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整的目的。

## 段落选材

- 此类文章多选自英文原版文章，文体以记叙文和说明文为主，我们可以简单地理解为故事类和介绍类。偶尔也会出现议论文，但是频率较低。由于英美原版文章在遣词造句、行文布局、逻辑思维方面均与中国人有较大差异，因此考生往往会觉得短文跳跃多、起伏大。特别是从小说当中节选的片段，如果不沉下心仔细阅读分析，会觉得哪个空都选不出来答案。

# 填空类题目答题步骤

## 1.速读，判断文体，预测主题，把握大意。

- 通常完形填空和选词填空的首、尾句是不设空的，可以先跳读这两句，迅速判断体裁，初步把握大意。做这类题时要注意文章开头提示句的点题作用和短文中完整句（也就是没空的句子）的提示作用。拿到题目首先要快速浏览全文，弄清各段落之间，各层次之间的内在联系，把握文章的完整性。只有这样才能符合这种题型的解题思路。
- 若首句交代了when, where, who, what, 那么大概率就是记叙文，也就是故事类；若首句是提出或解释说明某事物，一般来说是说明文；若首句提出一个论点，那么就是议论文。注意千万不要一上来就匆匆忙忙开始做题，这样很可能卡在一个后文有呼应的空格处，浪费时间。

## 1.速读，判断文体，预测主题，把握大意。

举例来说明：

首句：During my primary school years, I used to compare my mom with my best friend's Tiffany's mom...

解析：此类题目再填空中是常见类别，看到首句出现了时间、人物、动作，可以判断是故事类题目。后面解题过程则要把握好时态，人物关系等作答。

再如：

首句：Finally, some good news about airplane travel. If you are on a plane with a sick passenger, you are unlikely to get sick...

解析：我们通过some good news可以判断出是信息类的题目，也就是说明文体，由此可以大体判断文章走向。这是19年12月的四级填空真题，寓言般地出了一篇飞机上是否会感染呼吸道病毒的文章，想想也是唏嘘。



## 2.精读，逐句细研，确定选项。

- 在我们大致把握了全文的大意和作者的意图之后，就可以根据上下文，选取与文意最贴切的选项，过程中要尽可能理清作者的写作思路，有助提高准确率。在做题时，应遵循先易后难的原则，对有把握的选项立刻下手。对没有把握的选项不妨先放一放，接着往下看，常常会出现一些令人惊喜的提示。

### 3.复读，代入选项，复查答案。

- 再次阅读文章，将选项代入文章中阅读，同时要瞻前顾后，反复推敲。复查时应从意义和语法两个角度考虑，着眼于全篇。对于那些不确定的选项和单词，可以从前后文和单词的搭配、语义、语法上进行分析。先看前后搭配是否符合语法；再看上下文意思是否通顺；后看情节是否合理以及时候符合生活常识和文化背景，从而确定最终答案。

## 空格设置及解题方法

- 填空类文章长度大约200-300词，8-20词左右设一空，首句一般情况不设空。选项多为单词，短语出现频率较少，侧重考查动词、名词、代词、形容词、副词等实词在具体语境中的得体使用，不少涉及词语辨析、情感、情理和逻辑思维，很少考点是单纯考短语搭配或语法规则，对考生的综合能力要求很高。
- 具体设空的考查点有以下五个，大家解题的时候注意这五个方向即可，我们分别来举例说明。

## I. 语境用词

- 考生需依据上下文情景、语境，甚至段落或文章整体内容判断选项，如时间、地点、方向、情感、动作等等，考察综合阅读理解能力。这种考查方式所占的比例较大，若单纯从句子或个别段落来分析，或许所给的四个答案在语法和结构上都是正确的，若放在全局，则不一定正确。需要我们把具体的语言知识溶进具体的语言情景中去，通过上下文的前后提示或暗示，对整体文意进行理解分析。

## I. 语境用词

比如：

But we ran so much that, afterwards, we had trouble\_\_\_\_\_.

A. speaking B. sleeping C. breathing D. moving

解析：根据前半句语境判断，一般跑得太多的结果是气喘吁吁，所以选breathing，表示跑后“喘不过气来”；而speaking和sleeping都不是跑步所带来的特有结果；如果跑后不能moving（动）了，那就得去检查检查身体了，所以这个词有点扯。

## I. 语境用词

再如：

Bob had just made a “motherhood contract(合同)”—declaring that for 70 days this summer he would \_\_\_\_\_ the care of their four children and all the housework. Although he didn’t even know how to make coffee when he signed, he was very confident. After 40 of the 70 days, he was ready to give up. “I was beaten down,” admits Bob. “Not only is motherhood a \_\_\_\_\_ task, it is an impossible job for any normal human being.”

1. A. stick to B. set about C. think about D. take over

2. A. strange B. pleasant C. difficult D. serious

解析：第一个空从上下文角度考虑，文章中我们可以读到Bob签订了一个做家务和照看孩子70天的合同。所以，自签订合同之日起，他将接替妻子所有的家务，所以选D，take over，接管，选项从词义和语法上都符合上下文。后面的空可以从上文的beaten down和下文的impossible job可以判断出选C，difficult，困难的。这一类的题目都是要通过上下文语境来选择的。

## 2.词义辨析

- 一方面考查对词语的掌握和词汇量，同时考查考生结合语境情景用词能力。与单项填空题的词语辨析题相比，完形填空题的词语辨析更具综合性。要做好这种题目，必须尽量将词语辨析与情节推理和逻辑推理结合起来。当然还有老生常谈的那句话，词汇量很重要，一定要有计划地不断积累。

## 2.词义辨析

比如：

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first \_\_1\_\_, they were like newborn children, unable to use this valuable tool. Yet once language developed, the possibilities for human kinds future \_\_2\_\_ and cultural growth increased.

1. A. generated B. evolved C. born D. originated

2. A. attainments B. feasibility C. entertainments D. evolution

解析：通过第一句话不难判断，这是一个说明文体，必然要涉及很多词义辨析和根据常识进行的推理。第一题当人类刚刚开始\_\_\_\_，他们如同新生儿一样不会运用语言这种重要的工具。B选项evolved逐渐发展，进化符合题意。generated生殖，发展；born不能作谓语动词；originated起源，不符合题意。第二题句意是：语言的发展增加了人类未来的\_\_\_\_和文化进步的可能性。attainments成就；feasibility可行性；entertainments娱乐；evolution进化，可以选出答案A。



### 3.语法应用

- 考察灵活运用语法知识理顺语句及语篇的能力。是一个常规考察点，想要取得应试类考试的高分，强大的语法功底是绝对少不了的。

### 3. 语法应用

比如：

However, \_\_1\_\_ begin with, you should pause \_\_2\_\_ examine your present strengths and weaknesses in three areas that are critical to your success or failure in school: your attitude, your reading and communication skills, and your study habits.

1. A. around B. to C. from D. beside

2. A. to B. onto C. into D. with

解析：这两题都是在考察词性的使用，可以判断出都是语法应用题。第一题介词固定短语 to begin with，意为“首先，第一”，常用做插入语，不难选出答案B。第二题谓语动词pause表示“暂停”，pause to do 暂停做某事，构成动词不定式，做目的状语。其余不合题意，所以选A。语法类一般根据文章整体时态及句子本身结构判断即可，不需过多费时。还有一些同学有一种奇怪的想法说，老师这个第一题也太简单了，不可能上来就选吧。这就有点被迫害妄想症了是不是，题目的难度一般都是有梯度的，所以不可能每道题都难。答题的时候虽然要谨慎，但自信也同样重要呀。

## 4.逻辑推理

- 逻辑推理类的填空题涉及行文走势，句段的起承转合，事情发展的先后过程，开始与结果之间的关系，是与非的鉴别判断，时间、地点、人物、背景的相互牵连等。在议论文、科普文、夹叙夹议文体中，经常会出现。有部分题目还会涉及到生活常识的推断，需要日常不断积累。

## 4.逻辑推理

比如：

...“You’ll understand that you need to work hard to get the things that you want but she won’t. \_\_\_ I \_\_\_ lessons are more important than modern clothes and delicious food.”...

I. A. Health B. Art C. Life D. Science

解析：这一类题目就是典型的夹叙夹议文体，人物对白中出现观点表示。本题我们通过前面给出的观点work hard to get the things that you want可以看出是在讲道理，其他三个选项明显不符合逻辑，这样推理我们就可以判断出应选C。

## 5.概括能力

- 这类考点多见于高级别的考试当中，主要是议论文和说明文中，检测考生的综合归纳、全面概括能力。要求考生有全局观，由段落或篇章中心去捕捉若干点的答案。

## 5. 概括能力

比如：

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, interoffice communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words..... Many people have found their reading skill drastically improved after some training. Take Charlie Au, a business manager, for instance, his reading rate was a reasonably good 172 words a minute before the training, now it is an excellent 1,378 words a minute. He is delighted that how he can \_\_\_1\_\_\_ a lot more reading material in a short period of time.

1. A. master B. go over C. present D. get through

解析：这篇填空比较长，我只给大家节选了前面两句话和文章的结尾部分供大家进行综合分析。这道题目是这篇完形的最后一道题，乍一看四个选项在语法和语义上都没有问题，这时候就需要我们对文章进行归纳和概括。题目句子意思是：他很开心能在较短时间内\_\_\_\_\_众多的材料。通过文章整体的阅读分析我们可以看出整个文章都是在讲提高阅读速度，短时间内看完更多的内容。所以，来看选项master掌握；go over复习；present展示；此三项均不妥；只有get through (读完)最恰当。这个题就是通过我们的对文章的概括梳理之后选出来的，也是对能力的考验。

# 填空题目实战分析

## 高考完型填空真题

Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They \_\_\_41\_\_\_ with them lots of waste. The \_\_\_42\_\_\_ might damage the beauty of the place. The glaciers(冰川) are disappearing, changing the \_\_\_43\_\_\_ of Kilimanjaro.

Hearing these stories, I'm \_\_\_44\_\_\_ about the place — other destinations are described as “purer” natural experiences.

However, I soon \_\_\_45\_\_\_ that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of \_\_\_46\_\_\_ among tons of rubbish. I find a \_\_\_47\_\_\_ mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are \_\_\_48\_\_\_ but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be \_\_\_49\_\_\_.

The best of a Kilimanjaro \_\_\_50\_\_\_, in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are \_\_\_51\_\_\_ as spiritual places by many cultures. This \_\_\_52\_\_\_ is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as \_\_\_53\_\_\_ go through five ecosystems(生态系统) in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters, \_\_\_54\_\_\_ lands of low growing plants. Further up, the weather \_\_\_55\_\_\_ — low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I \_\_\_56\_\_\_ twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above 4,000 meters is the highland \_\_\_57\_\_\_: gravel(砾石), stones and rocks. \_\_\_58\_\_\_ you climb into an arctic-like zone with \_\_\_59\_\_\_ snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear.

Does Kilimanjaro \_\_\_60\_\_\_ its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

41. A. keep B. mix C. connect D. bring

42. A. stories B. buildings C. crowds D. reporters

43. A. position B. age C. face D. name

44. A. silent B. skeptical C. serious D. crazy

45. A. discover B. argue C. decide D. advocate

46. A. equipment B. grass C. camps D. stones

47. A. remote B. quiet C. tall D. clean

48. A. new B. special C. significant D. necessary

49. A. paying off B. spreading out C. blowing up D. fading away

50. A. atmosphere B. experience C. experiment D. sight

51. A. studied B. observed C. explored D. regarded

52. A. view B. quality C. reason D. purpose

53. A. scientists B. climbers C. locals D. officials

54. A. holding on to B. going back to C. living up to D. giving way to

55. A. changes B. clears C. improves D. permits

56. A. match B. imagine C. count D. add

57. A. village B. desert C. road D. lake

58. A. Obviously B. Easily C. Consequently D. Finally

59. A. permanent B. little C. fresh D. artificial

60. A. enjoy B. deserve C. save D. acquire



Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They \_\_\_41\_\_\_ with them lots of waste. The \_\_\_42\_\_\_ might damage the beauty of the place. The glaciers(冰川) are disappearing, changing the \_\_\_43\_\_\_ of Kilimanjaro.

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分析：

41. 爬山者来登山，必然会带来垃圾。本题考查的其实是代词they的指代。上文说到Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro，后文也说到with them，所以指代很明确，就是这40,000人。这些人来登山，势必会带来（bring with them）很多的垃圾。所以选D。其他选项虽也能构成词组，但句意不符。

42. 联系上下文分析句意可知，本句（包括下一句）应该是在阐述数量众多的登山者带来的后果，即可能影响乞力马扎罗的自然之美。所以满足此句意的只有C选项crowds。

43. 前半句说的是冰川正在消失，结果自然是会改变乞力马扎罗的face。本题考查了熟词生义，face在此指的是“外观，面貌”，所以选择C项。

Hearing these stories, I'm \_\_\_44\_\_\_ about the place — other destinations are described as “purer” natural experiences.

However, I soon \_\_\_45\_\_\_ that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of \_\_\_46\_\_\_ among tons of rubbish. I find a \_\_\_47\_\_\_ mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are \_\_\_48\_\_\_ but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be \_\_\_49\_\_\_.

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48. A. new B. special C. significant D. necessary  
49. A. paying off B. spreading out C. blowing up

### 分析：

44. 本题比较不好理解，需要联系下文的purer和however。梳理后得到的句意是：听闻这些故事后，我对这个地方（也就是乞力马扎罗）（能否保持其纯净的自然体验）表示怀疑，因为其他地方都被描述为更加纯净的自然体验。做题时必须思考文章的逻辑。破折号后的purer不会凭空出现，比较级应该是相对于人们对乞力马扎罗的登山体验而言，所以最终选择B选项skeptical。

45. 通读第三段整段，可以发现本段在阐述作者的发现。作者发现，自从报道了在垃圾堆中的营地之后，情况有了很大的改观。本题也可以参考47空前面的find，所以选择A项。

46. 结合文中的disturbing和among tons of rubbish，可以得知，营地就在垃圾堆里。并且，根据文章前后的逻辑，从47空所在的这句开始就是在讲述作者的发现（情况的改观）。所以，本题选择C项。

47. 营地及沿途有厕所，自然会干净得多。跟前文的much has changed也能对应得上。所以选择D项。

48. 48空后面有个表示转折关系的but，上文也提到情况有改观，所以可以判断，本句的句意应为“虽然环境保护的难度很大，但坦桑尼亚国家公园管理当局的努力似乎已经奏效了”，所以选择C项。

49. pay off“成功，奏效”；spread out“展开，散开”；blow up“爆炸”；fade away“（人）衰弱，病重死亡，消失”，根据上题解析说到的句意，其他干扰项都可以排除，所以选择A项。

The best of a Kilimanjaro \_\_50\_\_, in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are \_\_51\_\_ as spiritual places by many cultures. This \_\_52\_\_ is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as \_\_53\_\_ go through five ecosystems(生态系统) in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters, \_\_54\_\_ lands of low growing plants.

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分析:

50. 本题可以参考第二段里提到的experience, 也可以在读懂第四段之后再最终确定。作者在本段想传递的信息为: 攀登乞力马扎罗山, 最棒的经历不在于登顶, 而在于可以体验五种不同的生态系统, 所以选择B项。

51. 在众多文化里, 山都被赋予某种精神意义。所以, 最佳选项为D项, be regarded as“被认为是..., 被视为...”。

52. this的指代作用不能忽视。上句说到作者的观点, 即最棒的经历不在于登顶。而这样的观点在登山者攀登乞力马扎罗山的时候体现得尤为明显。所以本题选A项。

53. 本题考查的其实上义词和下义词的包含逻辑关系。其余选项都可以归类到B选项里, 只有登山者才能体验到, 故选B。

54. 前文的abruptly虽然陌生, 但重点在ends, rainforest在海拔3000米的地方结束, 往上是大片大片的低矮的植物。hold on to“保住, 守住”; go back to“回到”; live up to“不辜负”; give way to“让路”, 所以唯有D选项符合题意。雨林仿佛是在给低矮植物让路一样, 在海拔3000米的地方结束。

Further up, the weather \_\_55\_\_ — low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I \_\_56\_\_ twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above 4,000 meters is the highland \_\_57\_\_: gravel(砾石), stones and rocks. \_\_58\_\_ you climb into an arctic-like zone with \_\_59\_\_ snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear.

55. A. changes B. clears C. improves D. permits

56. A. match B. imagine C. count D. add

57. A. village B. desert C. road D. lake

58. A. Obviously B. Easily C. Consequently D. Finally

59. A. permanent B. little C. fresh D. artificial

分析:

55. 本题要注意破折号的作用。破折号是起到解释说明的作用，再往上，低低的云层笼罩山坡，山坡上长满了茂密的草，由生态系统发生变化可以推出气候不一样，产生了变化。所以选择A项。

56. 前文已经说到，最棒的体验在于能经历丰富的生态系统。所以，作者从所站的地方，可以数到12种深浅不同的绿色这样的理解才最符合上下文。故选C项。此处shade会起到干扰作用，考查的是熟词生义，指“（色彩的）浓淡，深浅，色度”。

57. 本题冒号的作用不可忽视。众所周知，冒号的作用是举例或解释说明，根据后文的gravel, stones和rocks，可以轻松得知在4000米以上为荒原，答案应为B项。

58. 整段来看，文章的脉络是从低海拔写到高海拔的，所以到此处用Finally收尾符合题意，故选择D项。

59. 乞力马扎罗山上海拔最高的地方有冰川，还有终年的积雪，这样的区域才像北极，故选A项。permanent此处应该理解为“长久的”，permanent snow指终年不化的积雪。

Does Kilimanjaro \_\_60\_\_ its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

60.A. enjoy B. deserve C. save D. acquire

分析：

60.文章的最后，作者点题：乞力马扎罗宁静的气氛是否被如织的游客破坏了呢？未必。所以，它还是对得起它的名声的（deserve its reputation），故选B项。

The center of American automobile innovation has in the past decade moved 2,000 miles away. It has 26 from Detroit to Silicon Valley, where self-driving vehicles are coming to life.

In a 27 to take production back to Detroit, Michigan lawmakers have introduced 28 that could make their state the best place in the country ,if not the world ,to develop self-driving vehicles and put them on the road.

“Michigan’s 29 in auto research and development is under attack from several states and countries which desire to 30 our leadership in transportation .We can’t let that happen,” says Senator Mike Kowall, the lead 31 of four bills recently introduced.

If all four bills pass as written , they would 32 a substantial update of Michigan’s 2013 law that allowed the testing of self-driving vehicles in limited conditions. Manufactures would have nearly total freedom to test their self-driving technology on public roads. They would be allowed to send groups of self-driving cars on cross-state road trips, and even set up on-demand 33 of self-driving cars, like the one General Motors and Lyft are building.

Lawmakers in Michigan clearly want to make the state ready for the commercial application of self-driving technology. In 34 , California, home of Silicon Valley, recently propose far more 35 rules that would require human drivers be ready to take the wheel, and commercial uses of self-driving technology.

- A) bid
- B) contrast
- C) deputy
- D) dominance
- E) fleets
- F) knots
- G) legislation
- H) migrated
- I) replace
- J) represent
- K) restrictive
- L) reward
- M) significant
- N) sponsor
- O) transmitted

The center of American automobile innovation has in the past decade moved 2,000 miles away. It has 26 from Detroit to Silicon Valley, where self-driving vehicles are coming to life.

分析:

26.H migrated。该题目考察谓语动词，根据has确定后面为动词的过去分词形式；再考虑后面的搭配，句意为美国汽车创新中心已经从Detroit（底特律）迁移至 Silicon Valley（硅谷），migrate移动，迁移。根据空格前has，判断缺动词的过去分词，又有from介词在后，故备选答案有H migrate和O transmitted, migrate from...to...表示“从.....转移到.....”，transmit from...to...表示“从.....传递到.....”，故H migrate更符合句意，表示(美国汽车研发中心)从底特律转移到了硅谷。

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In a 27 to take production back to Detroit, Michigan lawmakers have introduced 28 that could make their state the best place in the country ,if not the world ,to develop self-driving vehicles and put them on the road.

分析:

27.A In a to take production back to Detroit, Michigan lawmakers have introduce...该题目考察固定搭配,“in a bid to...”为了..., 试图..., 此处句意为“为了恢复 Detroit 的汽车生产, Michigan (密歇根) 的法律制定者决定制定...”。

28. G introduce that could make their state the best place in the country...该题目可以根据上下文的句意来处理, 上文提及法律制定者, 下文提及“使得其在这个国家处于最有利的地位”, 因此答案为G legislation立法; 法律;

- A) bid
- B) contrast
- C) deputy
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Michigan's 29 in auto research and development is under attack from several states and countries which desire to 30 our leadership in transportation .We can't let that happen," says Senator Mike Kowall, the lead 31 of four bills recently introduced.

分析:

29. D Michigan's in auto research and development is under attack from ...该题目考察名词，根据前面的语意内容可知，密歇根在汽车研究和发展的主导地位受到了来自其他国家的攻击；所以答案选D, predominance 优势；卓越（的地位）。

30. I countries which desire to our leadership in transportation.根据前面语义呈现，这些国家是“想要替代其在交通上的领导地位”。故答案为I replace，替代，替换。

31. N We can't let that happen, "says Senator Mike Kowall, the lead of four bills recently introduced.该题目考察名词，根据搭配及句意，含有“不能让这样的事发生”的意图的人为四项法律条款的支持者，故答案为sponsor 赞助者；主办者；保证人。

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If all four bills pass as written , they would 32 a substantial update of Michigan’s 2013 law that allowed the testing of self-driving vehicles in limited conditions. Manufactures would have nearly total freedom to test their self-driving technology on public roads.They would be allowed to send groups of self-driving cars on cross-state road trips, and even set up on-demand 33 of self-driving cars, like the one General Motors and Lyft are building.

分析：

32. J If all four bills pass as written, they would a substantial update of Michigan’s 2013 law that allowed the testing of self-driving vehicles in limited conditions.该题考察动词，句意为“若是四项法律通过，它们将会给密歇根2013年的法律一个实质性更新”，故答案为J present提出；呈现。

33. E even set on-demand of self-driving cars, like the one General Motors and Lyft are building.根据该句前面的even可知，次句对前文内容有肯定及递进的逻辑，再因上文有提及groups of self-driving cars可以推知，此处为无人驾驶汽车舰队；故答案选fleets，军队，车队。

- A) bid
- B) contrast
- C) deputy
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Lawmakers in Michigan clearly want to make the state ready for the commercial application of self-driving technology. In 34 , California, home of Silicon Valley, recently propose far more 35 rules that would require human drivers be ready to take the wheel, and commercial uses of self-driving technology.

分析:

34. B In , California, home of Silicon Valley, recently ... 该题考察固定搭配in contract, 相反地; 该句前面提及密歇根一方的做法, 在该句又提及对立方, 即硅谷一方的做法, 故前后反义, 答案为B, contrast。

35. K In contrast, California, home of Silicon Valley, recently propose far more rules that would require human drivers be ready to take the wheel...该题目考察形容词, 根据搭配及前后反义, 该处为restrictive 限制的; 限制性的; 约束的, 即, 硅谷一方则提议制定更为严格的规定要求。

- A) bid
- B) contrast
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## 总结

- 我们来总结一下本节的内容。这一节我们讲了填空类题目的题型特点、答题步骤以及空格设置的考点及解题方法。想要提高准确率和速度的话，必要的练习是不可缺少的。不能幻想我会了方法就没问题了，实践才是检验方法掌握程度的唯一途径。
- 填空类题目主要考查学生的综合能力、思维能力、灵活运用能力和知识面。多数考点要求考生以语篇为线索，在掌握全盘的前提下，根据上下文内容及语境，运用科学的逻辑思维确定正确的选项。在夯实语法基础，提高词汇量的基础上，平时还是要多阅读勤思考，拓展知识面，提升自己的综合能力。